

Burke Swears Thompson, Seeking \$15,000, Admitted Shortage in Church Fund

Bribe Witness Changes Testimony: Says Senator Told Him He Was in "Devil of Fix"

Whitman and Shonts Also on the Stand

Former Governor Says Interview With Him Was Sought by Upstate Man

ALBANY, April 15.—Following Governor Whitman as a witness before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is investigating the \$500,000 slush fund that Senator George F. Thompson says is being used to pay the so-called 7-cent fare bill, Richard H. Burke resumed the stand to-day. Burke had been named by Senator Thompson as the man who first approached him with the story that there was "up to \$500,000" for him if the Carson-Martin bill passed.

He corrected his statement of yesterday when the \$15,000 he swore Thompson sent him out to borrow from gas and traction company lawyers. He said it was not to float a furniture company, as previously testified.

"The purpose of that loan," said Burke, "was not for a furniture company. Senator Thompson told me at the Hotel Biltmore that he was short \$15,000 in church funds and that he was in a devil of a fix. He said it was school or church funds which he had collected from the sale of land, and that he was in the devil of a fix. That is the truth about what the trouble was then."

Senator Thompson later said he had no knowledge of what Burke was talking about, and that the whole affair was out of "Burke's imagination."

Whitman Enters Denial

Former Governor Whitman denied all of Thompson's charges and denied that he had tried to persuade Thompson to vote for the Carson-Martin bill, which aims to confer power on the Public Service Commission to increase the rate of fare of streetcar lines, regardless of existing contracts or franchises.

The witness swore that when Thompson called on him at the Hotel St. Regis on March 20, Thompson sought his aid to get into the law practice in New York City.

Thompson, he said, charged that everybody in Albany was a crook, and that he was going to get into the legal business in New York City if he had to "break in with an axe."

The former Governor swore that Thompson had first tried to get into the Whitman law firm, and when told there was no room suggested that Whitman use his influence to get him into the office of John B. Stanchfield, of counsel to the Interborough.

Said Hughes "Was Sought"

Whitman declared that Thompson had told him that former Governor Charles E. Hughes "had been bought with a \$50,000 fee" to argue for the Carson-Martin bill.

He denied that he had told Thompson he had been asked by Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, to ask Thompson to support the Carson-Martin bill. Thompson, he said, called on him of his own accord.

Mr. Whitman testified that his firm is now under retainer by the Interborough and by the Consolidated Gas Company.

Mr. Shonts, who followed him, volunteered the information that the Whitman law firm had been suggested by one of the Interborough directors, General Cornelius Vanderbilt. Whitman, he said, suggested that the retainer be renewed.

Shonts, like Whitman, made a general denial of Thompson's charges. James L. Quackenbush, chief counsel of the Interborough, testified in similar vein, adding that Thompson's charges were the first ever made involving any of the companies he represents in any slush fund scandal.

Whitman Tells of Luncheon

Ex-Governor Whitman, after reciting his pedigree, was asked to tell of the luncheon on Saturday, March 23, when Senator Thompson charged, the former Governor tried to influence him to vote for the Martin bill.

"About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon I was in my apartment," answered Mr. Whitman, "just about to go down to lunch with my children. The telephone rang, and I was told that Senator Thompson was down stairs and wanted to see me. I went down and saw him in the corridor of the hotel. I asked him if he would go in to lunch with me, or if he would like to go with me outside, that it was about my luncheon time, and I said: 'I would be glad to have you come in if you would like to, I would be glad to have you.' And he said:

"We went in to what is known as the 702 room or grill room. There were forty or fifty people, more or less, in the room. We sat down at a table. There were other tables within four or five feet of us, and we lunched, and after luncheon he left."

"Can you tell the conversation between you and that luncheon?"

"As far as I can remember it. I

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77th on Its Way

B. R. T. Union Takes Case to Judge Mayer

MEMBERS of the B. R. T. union who are threatening to strike have turned in a last resort to United States District Judge Julius M. Mayer, who appointed Lindsey M. Garrison receiver of the road.

The strike that was predicted for yesterday has been postponed until after a conference to be held between Judge Mayer and representatives of the union to-day. Those who will discuss the situation with the judge are James H. Vahey, general counsel for the union; Louis Fridiger, counsel for the B. R. T. local of the union, and P. J. O'Brien, international vice-president.

12,000 Marine Workers Walk Out To-morrow

Ferries, Hospital Ships and Boats of Army and Navy To Be Rendered Idle When Ship Men Strike

The Marine Workers' Affiliation last night ordered a strike on all harbor boats for 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the orders, ferries, hospital boats and vessels of the army and navy other than those operated by enlisted men are included. The orders directly affect 12,000 workers in addition to 4,000 already on strike.

On top of this a strike order to all engineers, masters, mates and pilots on coastwise and transatlantic shipping, and of the Sandy Hook pilots is under consideration. These men are members of the organizations which have been on strike here for six weeks, and the orders to pull them out are among the cards Thomas L. DeLamunty, president of the affiliation, and his associates, have been holding in reserve.

Smith Seeks Conference

After the orders to strike to-morrow were issued, a letter was sent to the headquarters of the affiliation, asking that the leaders confer with A. H. Smith, regional director of railroads, again to-day, that he might explain to the members of the railroads as common carriers. No time was fixed for them to call and some doubt was expressed as to whether the invitation would be accepted.

In connection with the proposed strike of coastwise and transatlantic men, William Brown, international president of the engineers' association, and several of the members of the general executive committee of the organization, arrived in New York yesterday and attended a meeting of the engineers last evening. Thomas Pruett, international president of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, is also in the city.

The orders to strike were voted at a meeting called after Thomas L. DeLamunty, William A. Maher and Paul A. Vaccarella, representing the affiliation, had spent several hours in conference with A. H. Smith, regional director of railroads, in an effort to induce him to rescind his orders, had union towboat pilots in the carrying of the railroads haul boats that the unions list as non-union and to immediately reinstate 112 men laid off for refusing to do this class of work. Mr. Smith declined to rescind the orders.

Broken Agreement Charged

Mr. Smith insisted that the railroads had towed the boats objected to prior to the strike, they had the right under their agreement to tow them now.

The strike against the boats is based on charges that these have not lived up to the agreement to tow none but union boats. The specific charge is that of Staten Island barges, which the army has been towing. On Saturday, the crews of two boats were laid off for refusing to continue this practice.

Mr. Smith, in a formal statement given out last night, said that the roads must insist on doing all work done previous to the strike.

Brooklynite Shot Dead in Hallway

Sixth Murder in 48 Hours Occurs in Tenements; Slayer Disappears

Six murders in forty-eight hours was New York's crime record at midnight. Soon before midnight dwellers in a tenement at 105 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, were caused by the sound of three shots, evidently fired in the hallway. The body of a man lying face downward on the floor at the foot of the stairs, was found. There were three wounds. One bullet had pierced the heart, another the stomach and a third the back.

The man was an Italian and well dressed, with a diamond stickpin in his tie and \$10 in cash in his pocket. The police of the Amity Street station have the man was the victim of a gang feud.

Murders during the preceding two days included:

James Savage, twenty-five, longshoreman, shot in a lumber yard on Eleventh Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

Umberto Giamini, twenty-seven, of 126 Baxter Street, shot and killed, corner Hester and Mulberry streets.

William E. Atwood, of 337 West Forty-ninth Street, shot in a hallway, 201 West Sixty-sixth Street.

Victory Loan Workers Get Final Orders

Four Thousand Crowd Metropolitan to Hear Last Words of Strong and Glass About Drive

Nation's War Bills Called Debt of Honor

Sims Asks for Generous Response in Return for What Boys Did Abroad

Four thousand Liberty Loan workers crowded into the Metropolitan Opera House last night to indicate that they are ready to tackle the job of putting over the fifth and last government bond issue. They heard final words of instruction from Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, and Benjamin Strong, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee. Admiral W. S. Sims also spoke.

The Victory Loan was hailed as the most certain preventive of Bolshevism by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury.

"What we ought to do," he said, "is to give wide distribution of this loan to the people of the United States. We ought to do it in order to impress upon the people of the United States the importance of being stockholders in their own government."

"The surest way to shoot Bolshevism down is to let the people of this country have a material interest in the government."

Made Loan Attractive

In discussing the terms of the loan, Mr. Glass remarked:

"I have been frequently appealed to to make this Victory loan attractive. Well, I have made it attractive. I have made it so attractive, Mr. Chairman, that I now have some misgivings about the wisdom of my action when I find a great metropolitan journal of New York City criticizing the Secretary of the Treasury for making it too attractive."

When the laughter had subsided, the Secretary of the Treasury continued:

"But, my fellow citizens, the loan was made attractive to the American people before the interest rate was fixed. It was made attractive to me personally, just as it was made attractive to millions of other Americans because when the armistice was signed I had two boys on the firing line. I but voice the sentiments of millions of fathers and mothers when I say that they would have put this loan over at a less rate of interest or at any rate

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Senate Passes Bill for \$2 Auto License Fee

ALBANY, April 15.—Every New York City man or woman who runs an automobile, whether owner or chauffeur, must submit to an examination and a \$2 license fee under the Wheelock-Knight bill, which passed the Senate to-day and now goes to Governor Smith.

The bill is limited in its application to New York City.

The bill provides that the Secretary of State may revoke or suspend the license of an operator or chauffeur upon the recommendation of any judge or city magistrate.

Raynham Tests Plane in Storm That Halts Rival

Both Transatlantic Airmen Now "Toe the Mark" at St. John's Ready for "Hop Off" on Equal Terms

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 15.—Unfavorable weather conditions again held up to-day the attempt of Harry G. Hawker, Australian aviator, to make the first flight across the Atlantic, and gave his rival, Captain Frederick P. Raynham, the British flier, virtually an even chance to "hop off" at the same time.

While Hawker chafed at the elements which have held up his two-seater for five successive days, Captain Raynham's hastily assembled Martinsyde went up for a trial flight, and upon its return was pronounced ready for the long trip.

Captain Raynham, apparently convinced that despite his late arrival here he would start on even terms with Hawker, discussed with the latter to-day the question of which should carry the first official Atlantic aerial mail, which was turned over to Hawker several days ago, when it appeared certain that he would first attempt the flight.

To Toss Coin for Honor

It was virtually agreed that in the event of a simultaneous start the two aviators would toss a coin to determine which should carry the mail.

After a conference with Lieutenant Lawrence Clements, R. A. F., who submitted weather forecasts indicating the weather would not be propitious for flying for several days, the birdmen diverted their rivalry temporarily to a billiard table.

The drizzling rain of this morning turned during the afternoon to a swirling snowfall, which continued to-night. It was after the snowfall started

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Wilson Plans to Return With Signed Peace Pact Reds Take Munich Again

Many Slain as Radicals Defeat the Government Forces in Battle and Gain Control of Capital

Order to Communize All Women Issued

Eight Slain in Westphalian Riot; Strike in Danzig Is Ended

BERLIN, April 15.—The artillery battle in Munich for the Central Railway Station the communist stronghold, ended in the complete defeat of the government troops, according to Nuremberg advices. The city again is in the hands of the communists.

Street fighting in the Bavarian capital is increasing. Many civilians have been killed or wounded. Reinforcements for the loyal troops are being hurried to Munich from various parts of Bavaria.

The communist force in Munich, the newspaper adds, consists of parts of the garrison, Red Guards and unemployed. The government forces are declared to be having a hard battle with them.

Opposes Food Blockade

The government has declined to enforce a food blockade against Munich owing to the distress it would cause in the city.

The communist government, apparently fearing its days were numbered, issued on Saturday a big list of orders more radical than its previous decrees. One order provided for the communization of women, "including wives." Another order displaced all managers and directors of industrial establishments and gave their places to the workmen.

Reports from Munich say there is talk there of the advisability of moving the communist government from Munich to Ansbach.

Eight Killed by Bomb

In attempting to disperse a crowd of demonstrators at Isenlohn, Westphalia, yesterday the civilian guards threw bombs. Eight persons were injured and taken to hospitals and many windows were smashed.

The strike of the bank clerks in Berlin spread yesterday to Chemnitz and Mannheim. All the big banking institutions in these cities are reported closed. Negotiations to settle the strike have failed because the bankers decline to meet the demands of the employees.

The bankers have sent a delegation to Weimar to discuss the situation with the German Cabinet. Meanwhile money is becoming scarce in Berlin.

The strike at Danzig came to an end yesterday and work was resumed in all industries. Railroad traffic in that district again is normal.

Berlin Soviet Congress

Condemns Foreign Policy

BERLIN, April 15 (By The Associated Press).—At the closing sitting yesterday of the Soviet Congress a proposal to send a committee of investigation to Russia was referred to the central council, and a motion condemning Germany's foreign policy was adopted.

The council then proceeded to the election of a central council. A motion declaring the central council the highest authority of all the workers' and peasants' councils and fixing the number of members of the body at twenty-eight was adopted unanimously.

Finns Prepare to Fight Bolsheviki

Unreliable Elements in Army Are Eliminated; Food Supply Collected

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Extensive preparations in Finland for military action against the Russian Bolsheviki forces were described in official dispatches received to-day. The Finn army was said to have been cleared energetically of unreliable elements, even officers, and vast amounts of food have been collected.

The dispatches said it was a matter of common knowledge that four tanks recently arrived at Hangoe and that a military commission had been sent secretly to the north.

Archduke Joseph Slain By Reds, Is Report

LONDON, April 15.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the "Achtung" and the "Abendblatt" of Berlin, print reports received from travellers to the effect that communists at Budapest have executed Archduke Joseph, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, former Premier, and Baron Joseph Szepehrzy, Minister of Commerce. The report, the dispatch says, has not been confirmed.

If you have money, buy more LIBERTY BONDS. If you have time, we will buy your LIBERTY BONDS. From John Muir & Co., 51 E. 14th St.—Advt.

Germany's Allies Also Must Pay War Damage

PARIS, April 15 (By The Associated Press).—Germany's former Allies—Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—will be required to accept the principle that they are responsible for damages to civilian life and property under the same categories as applied to Germany, and a sub-commission of the commission on reparations has been studying the extent to which they can be made to satisfy debts.

The results of the work of the commission thus far are understood to have been largely negative, since the assets of the debtor states have vanished to a great extent and rich parts of their domains are now included within the boundaries of Allied liberated states. Something, however, may be realized from the wreckage for compensating Italy, Rumania and Serbia.

Lenine Forcing Peace on Allies, Villard Thinks

Editor of "Nation" Back From Paris, Says Wilson and Lloyd George Are Moving to Recognition

Fresh from Paris, where, he said, he had conferred with Lloyd George and others of the Big Four in the peace conference, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation," said yesterday that, in his opinion, President Wilson, the British Premier and other peace delegates are moving toward a settlement with the Lenine-Trotsky regime in Russia. He said the Allies had been forced into this position, and further expressed the conviction that unless Allied troops were withdrawn, irrespective of the danger of disaster, Russia would remain united behind Lenine.

"Every civilized nation in the world is dissatisfied with its present government," he said. "There is something magic about the Soviet idea. The people have got to see what is in that idea. Let Russia work out her own salvation. If she wants Lenine and Trotsky, let her have them."

Mr. Villard said he saw the report upon the Russian trip of Lincoln Steffens and W. C. Bullitt, secretary to Colonel E. M. House, which was undertaken to procure information for the American peace conference, but he added that he had been pledged to the strictest secrecy regarding it, and therefore declined to say whether it was responsible for the change of the political treatment toward the Russian Soviet.

The Soviet idea, he declared, had an irresistible appeal to some peoples, and might yet win great victories in Italy and France.

Regarding the peace conference, Mr. Villard, discussing what was referred to as "the contest between practicality and idealism," declared the apparent clash between the American and French plenipotentiaries seemed to be the result of different ideas as to the best means of reestablishing normal conditions, which all recognize as the surest way to check the spread of Bolshevism.

Mr. Villard said that, on account of the fact that he was born in Germany, he was anxious that his advocacy of prompt feeding of Germany should not be misinterpreted.

"Germany has committed colossal crimes," he said, "and she must pay for them." He declared, "After having seen the devastation in Northern France, it is my opinion that in placing the reparative payments at \$25,000,000,000 she has been treated generously. When the Germans are brought face to face with the fact that if they do not sign the treaty millions—perhaps 10,000,000—of their people will starve, they will sign."

D. A. R. Asks New Law Against Flag Abuses

Committee Reports Misuse of Emblem Has Increased Since Armistice

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Enactment of a Federal law to prevent misuse and desecration of the American flag was advocated in a report to-day to the Twenty-eighth Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in session at Continental Hall.

Mrs. J. P. Hume, state regent of Wisconsin, chairman of the flag committee, reported the committee's findings since the armistice, and while it was due largely to ignorance, state laws were so conflicting and so lax that a Federal statute was needed to assure proper regard for the national emblem by all classes.

The most frequent misuse of the flag, Mrs. Hume declared, was by theatres, jugglers and in cartoons and posters. She said the attitude of the returning of troops, the public, she said, had used the flag for costumes and decorations in such a way as to arouse the resentment of patriotic organizations.

A campaign of education in the schools and publicity were urged. A resolution endorsing the league of nations went to the committee without comment.

President Expects to Attend Versailles Conference and Hopes Enemy Accepts Quickly

May Postpone His Date of Sailing

Economic Council Approves the Sale of Raw Materials to Germany

PARIS, April 15 (By The Associated Press).—Now that the Germans have been called to Versailles on April 25 the indications are that the proceedings may move with such dispatch that President Wilson can remain for the signing of the treaty, and thus be able to take back the completed document.

This was the view of the President's intimates to-day when their attention was called to the reports in French papers that his departure had been fixed for April 28. It was declared that no such intention had been formed, and that the progress on the main question now gave promise that the President would not only attend the opening of the congress at Versailles, but would remain long enough to see its work carried through, though prolonged delay by the enemy delegates would, of course, prevent such action.

Adriatic Issue Taken Up

The council of four went into session again this morning with the question of the Adriatic again before it for consideration. Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took the place at the council session of Premier Lloyd George, who went to London yesterday.

plan for offering surplus stocks of raw materials in the possession of the Allied governments for sale to the German government during the period prior to the signing of the peace treaty has been approved by the Supreme Economic Council.

A special committee will perfect the arrangements in conjunction with the blockade and finance sections of the Economic Council.

Precise details of what is to be done on the arrival of the German delegates are being worked out. Preliminary to their arrival a plenary session of the peace conference is to be held at the Foreign Office for determination of the final course to be pursued by the Allies before entering into relations with the German plenipotentiaries.

Treaty Secret Till Delivered

Whether the treaty and covenant will both be presented has not yet been decided, but it is probable that the treaty will remain secret until after its delivery to the Germans.

The procedure with the enemy plenipotentiaries also is receiving attention. One plan under consideration is for the council of four to hold the first meeting with the Germans and deliver the document. This would not be a formal session, at which the treaty would be delivered. President Wilson, Colonel David Lloyd George, and members of the council and officers of the protocol are working out these details.

End Near, Says Wilson

Premier Clemenceau on Sunday and President Wilson last night gave out statements showing the progress realized and voicing their first official assurance that the end was in sight. It is stated by the Clemenceau and Wilson statements were very general, lacking specific details. There is every reason to believe that the statement which the British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, is expected to give our to-morrow will be of the same general character.

Premier Lloyd George has made it known to those close to him that he will relax talking concerning specific details of the negotiations, being satisfied that Parliamentary confidence will not be withheld at the moment; the Germans are about to arrive for the consummation of the peace settlement.

The supreme economic council has decided that Belgium may be represented thereon, in view of the many questions affecting that country.

\$111,250,000 In Supplies

The council has received the report of the director general of relief measures affected by the United States, showing that 58,000 tons of supplies, to the value of \$111,250,000, have been distributed. The council considered measures to increase supplies and shipping during the current months.

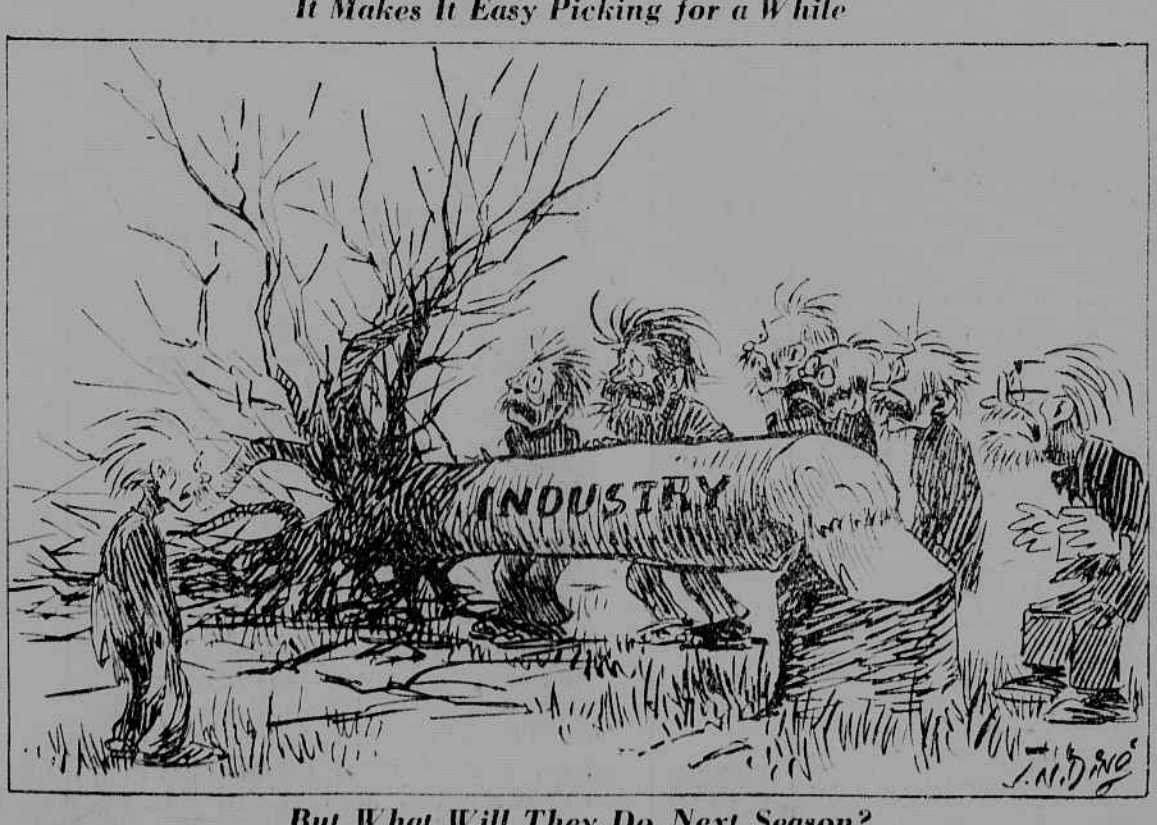
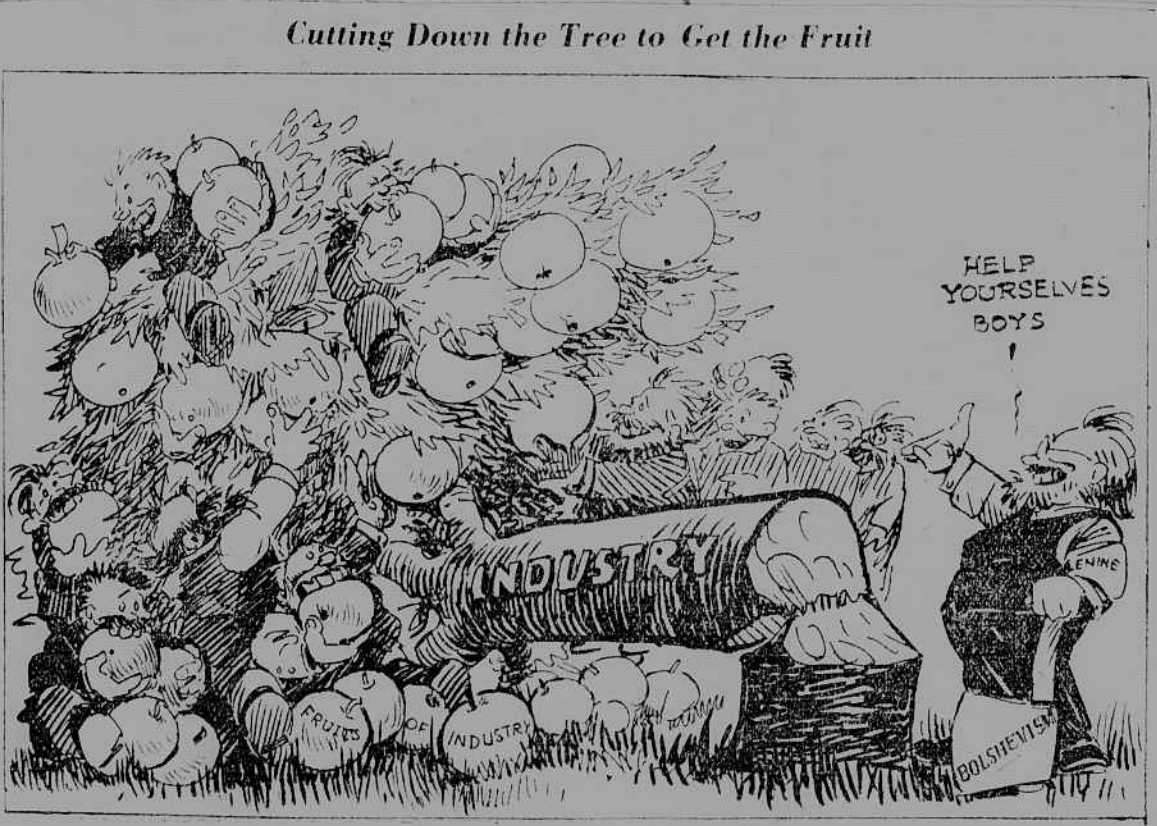
The serious deficiency in coal in Italy to-day led the economic council to appoint a committee to devise means for an immediate increase of the supply.

A formal invitation was sent by the council of four to-day to the German government to send representatives to Versailles for the meeting of the peace congress on April 25. No reply had been received up to to-night, but it is expected that the German delegation will reach Versailles about April 24.

The complete German peace mission probably will number about 200 persons.

Hotel Chosen for Germans

The German delegates while at Versailles will reside in a wing of the Hotel des Reservoirs, adjoining the headquarters of the police, according to arrangements announced by Paul Hutata, general secretary of the peace conference. French delegates or members of their staffs will occupy the rest of



But What Will They Do Next Season?